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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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Arrive—Dairen (") ...	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday			
Leave—Dairen (") ...	Sunday	Tuesday			
Arrive—Mukden (") ...		Friday			
Leave—Mukden (") ...		"			
Arrive—Changchun (") ...	Monday	Wednesday			
Leave—Changchun (") ...	"	Saturday			
Arrive—Harbin (Russian Train)* ...	Monday	"			
Leave—Harbin (") ...	3 p.m.	"			
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Arrive—Changchun (") ...	6 p.m.	"	"	"	
Leave—Changchun (") ...	7 p.m.	"	"	"	
Arrive—Mukden (") ...	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday	
Leave—Mukden (") ...	2.30 a.m.	"	"	"	
Arrive—Dairen (") ...	12.30 p.m.	"	"	"	
Leave—Dairen (Steamer) ...	afternoon	"	"	"	
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Horse power by Messrs. BROWN and LINDLEY.
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[a196]

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

part of Russia to make any complaint of the steps that Japan has recently been taking towards securing her military position in the Peninsula.

It is not necessary for an understanding of the present attitude of Japan with regard to Korea to recapitulate the manner in which Russia became interested in the seaboard of Eastern Asia. Suffice it to say that in 1861 she came into possession of Eastern Manchuria. Practically at the time her position there was unassailable, as no Power, not even Great Britain, was at the time in a position to contest with her the command of these then distant regions. Russia, it was true, was at an enormous distance from her base; but she was already established as a military Power as far as Irkutsk on Lake Baikal, and had several military stations linking it up with her European territories. Great Britain had only her navy in those regions to depend on, and the art of transporting great armies by sea to distant campaigns had not as yet dawned. It was under these circumstances that the first care of Russia on taking possession of Vladivostok was to set about converting it into an Arctic Sebastopol. For defensive purposes an arsenal in East Asia was entirely uncalled for; as well might she have sent out an expedition to fortify the North Pole. There could be no possible mistake as to Russia's real object, which was to render her intended impregnable fortress at Vladivostok a safe basis for further aggression. This became still more evident when at China's defeat at the hands of Japan, Russia first compelled Japan to surrender all her conquests in Shengking in consideration of an indemnity to be paid by China herself for the restoration; and afterwards, without any consideration on her own account, quietly in March, 1898, took possession of Port Arthur under pretence of leasing it. She was not long in occupation before she gave evidence as to her intention in seizing the port. She could no longer pretend that her last acquisition was of any service to her as a protective port, as it was separated by many hundreds of miles from her own territory; so she was bound in all consistency to allow that her seeking the new port was that Vladivostok was closed for some four to five months during the winter, and she needed an ice-free port. As a defensive measure, of course, it is closure would increase rather than diminish the utility of Vladivostok; so the former argument was forgotten, and the act of Germany in Kiaochow Bay the previous year was held out as sufficient justification. However that was, Russia, as in the former case at once set to render her new acquisition a stronghold. The events of 1900 in Peking, soon led to disclosures of the very questionable course that negotiations between Russia and China had been taking. The F.M.P. DOWAGER, who had by the coup d'état of September, 1898, succeeded to power, was of all things desirous of getting rid of the pressure of the foreign representatives at Peking, and Russia, overtly, or by implication, permitted herself to be drawn into negotiations and the traitor Li HUNG CHANG became the medium. What Russia agreed to do on her side does not appear, but the fact remains that the DOWAGER REGENT, and her then henchman, Li, were perfectly ready for certain considerations to hand over to Russia the ancestral appanage of the TA TUNG dynasty. But Li, had he been true to anyone else, would not have been true to his own character. At the Imperial coronation in the Kremlin in May, 1896, Li HUNG CHANG had been driven in a golden carriage about the streets of Moscow, and from that time became the devoted slave to Russia; so much so in fact as to incur the jealousy of the DOWAGER REGENT, who sent him to Canton—practically in banishment. It is a matter of history how, taking advantage of the troubles in Peking he returned uninvited, and at once recommenced his intrigues with Russia. Russia pleaded that Li had ceded to her the Manchurian territories, but Li, true to his character, although he was ready enough to sell his country, yet refused to affix his signature to the formal document, and died leaving it unsigned, notwithstanding the urgent pressure of the Russian Minister at his death-bed.

It soon became evident what had been the instigating motive of the previous preparations. Japan and China had been fighting for supremacy in Korea, and Japan had won the day, and had thus come into unfriendly competition with Russia, who in pursuance of her imaginary claims on Manchuria was now seeking a preponderant influence in the affairs of the peninsula. She had been negotiating for the acquisition of Mantsuipo, as a convenient station for her fleet midway between Vladivostok and Port Arthur; and it became plain to Japan that her success, and its inevitable consequence—Russia's establishment of a chain of fortresses all along her western coast—would render Japan practically powerless in the event of Russia's next step being directed against herself. That such was her intention Russia made little attempt to conceal; having formed an incorrect idea of the true character of Japan's military and naval strength and conceiving that, as in the case of China, Japan would on the first threat of active hostilities quietly submit in the face of the advanced warlike preparations of her gigantic neighbour.

What followed needs little recapitulation. Japan saw that to yield to Russia's demands meant her own effacement as a nation, and this she was not prepared to take into consideration. Russia's responsible ministers saw too that they had been underestimating the military power of Japan, and had practically come to an agreement very much to the advantage of Russia. But the TA TUNG irregular advisers, ALEXIEFF and BESABE-SOFF, at the last moment turned the tables. The offer of Japan was rejected, and nothing remained but war. Under the circumstances Japan lost not a moment, and within the next twenty-four hours actual hostilities had been commenced. It had been Russia's favourite policy to be hitherto invariably the first in the field; and the case of Sino-Japan war what she might expect in such an event. The cases in the present instance were reversed, and Japan had the advantage of striking the first blow.

Now in all this Russia had no ground for complaint. What Japan did she would have herself done, had she been ready. The fact was she was not ready; and hence Japan had all through the war the advantage. But the lesson that Japan then learnt she has not forgotten, and that is, always to be prepared for eventualities. It is difficult to see what grounds for complaint Mr. LOROFF, and others like him, can find in this. After all, in the interests of peace, it is the wisest course for each nation to adopt, not only in its own interest, but in that of the world at large; and it is not difficult to see that the present unrest in Europe is due far more to the unpreparedness of the western nations holding out a temptation to adventurous spirits, than to any real aggressive intentions on the part of Austria and Germany.

The result of the proceedings against Mr. C. F. Dixon, solicitor, is that he is suspended from practising in the Supreme Court of Hongkong for three years. The order will not be recorded until his appeal to the Privy Council against the findings of the Court have been heard. The text of the judgments delivered by Sir Francis Figgott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paines Judge, will be found on page 3.

American "Independence Day" was officially observed in Hongkong yesterday, the 5th inst. On Sunday, the 4th inst., only the Manila liner Zeon and a steamer at the Standard Oil Co.'s depot dressed ship, but yesterday, bunting was displayed with the usual profusion on H.B.M.'s receiving ship *Tamar*, on the German cruiser *Itia*, on the two Portuguese cruisers and on the two Chinese gunboats in port, as well as on the American cruiser. Captain Mitchell-Taylor A.D.C., yesterday called at the American Consulate-General, to pay the respects of H.E. the Governor.A sad drowning fatality occurred at Wanchai on Saturday. Two Chinese schoolboys went into the harbour to bathe near the Wanchai Sanitary Office, and while sporting in the water both got beyond their depth. One was drowned before the arrival of assistance. The other was rescued just in time by a native boatman, and was landed on the *Praya* when Inspector Kerr was passing. The Inspector, after rendering first aid, caused the youth to be removed to No. 2 Station where he was kept until he had recovered.

The N.C. Daily News states that the bulk of the work which the Huangpu Conservancy Board began to do two years ago at Gough Island and Woonung is now virtually completed. Over temporary incidentally mentions that with all the real success that has been attained so far, it cannot be forgotten that the work was taken in hand without a proper estimate of its total cost, and that while the remaining funds may suffice to complete the works at Gough Island and Woonung, our contemporary understands that the whole scheme of operations must extend much farther than that.

Another Langkat case is now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. Miss Mehmet Tackey is claiming damages from Mr. B. S. F. McElin, for wrongfully and negligently allowing certain information acquired by him in the course of his business as a director and general agent of the Mattheopoli Tot-Mijn-Bosch-on Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd., to be privily communicated to or to be obtained by certain persons other than the plaintiff and the general body of shareholders in the said company prior to the same being published to the said general body of shareholders whereby the plaintiff was damaged to the extent of Rs. 55,000.

A branch of the International Banking Corporation has just been opened at Peking.

The s.s. *Tjinhai*, which arrived in port on Sunday, brought fifty deportees from the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. A. V. Tonjilne, who has been attached to the Russian Legation in Peking, has been appointed Consul at Foochow.

Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., of Manila, have been awarded the contract to furnish the U. S. Army with 6,000 barrels of cement.

We are informed that no date has yet been fixed for the conference of the Commissioners appointed to delimitate the boundary of Macao.

Last week only two cases of plague occurred in the Colony. No other case of communicable disease was notified during the week. Yet Singapore has just declared Hongkong a plague-infected port.

It is announced that President Taft, in pursuance of the new policy of commercial expansion in the Far East, has decided to send Mr. Nagel, Secretary for Commerce, on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China.

A native appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. A policeman caught him in the act of attempting to steal through a barred window. He was sent to jail for three weeks.

Captain Thomas J. Parry, commanding Collier No. 3 Quartermaster's Department, Manila, last week accidentally fell down the companionway leading into his quarters on the ship, sustaining a fracture at the base of the skull, resulting in his death.

The Japanese Government is reported to have ordered the weavers of Nishijin, Kyoto, to make a large piece of ornamental brocade, which it is their intention to contribute to the Peace Palace founded by Mr. Carnegie at The Hague. The cost of the proposed contribution is about ¥20,000.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th July, 1909, shows that of non-Chinese there were 451 to the Library and 211 to the Museum, and of Chinese 307 to the former and 2,542 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 758 persons and the Museum by 2,753.

In view of the apparent cessation of the anti-Japanese boycott in China the principal Japanese dealers in marine products at Yokohama arranged to invite the leading Chinese merchants to Tonosawa, Hakone, recently to hold a social gathering for the purpose of improving relations between Japanese and Chinese merchants.

In an article on the Viceregal changes, the N.C. Daily News says:—"If we in Shanghai mistrust the wisdom of sending Yuan-hu-shun to the extremely difficult Viceregency of Canton, it must be admitted that we have ample cause, although among the Chinese his Excellency's reputation is believed to stand high." Yuan was formerly Tsoai at Shanghai.

The result of the proceedings against Mr. C. F. Dixon, solicitor, is that he is suspended from practising in the Supreme Court of Hongkong for three years. The order will not be recorded until his appeal to the Privy Council against the findings of the Court have been heard. The text of the judgments delivered by Sir Francis Figgott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paines Judge, will be found on page 3.

American "Independence Day" was officially observed in Hongkong yesterday, the 5th inst. On Sunday, the 4th inst., only the Manila liner Zeon and a steamer at the Standard Oil Co.'s depot dressed ship, but yesterday, bunting was displayed with the usual profusion on H.B.M.'s receiving ship *Tamar*, on the German cruiser *Itia*, on the two Portuguese cruisers and on the two Chinese gunboats in port, as well as on the American cruiser. Captain Mitchell-Taylor A.D.C., yesterday called at the American Consulate-General, to pay the respects of H.E. the Governor.A sad drowning fatality occurred at Wanchai on Saturday. Two Chinese schoolboys went into the harbour to bathe near the Wanchai Sanitary Office, and while sporting in the water both got beyond their depth. One was drowned before the arrival of assistance. The other was rescued just in time by a native boatman, and was landed on the *Praya* when Inspector Kerr was passing. The Inspector, after rendering first aid, caused the youth to be removed to No. 2 Station where he was kept until he had recovered.

The N.C. Daily News states that the bulk of the work which the Huangpu Conservancy Board began to do two years ago at Gough Island and Woonung is now virtually completed. Over temporary incidentally mentions that with all the real success that has been attained so far, it cannot be forgotten that the work was taken in hand without a proper estimate of its total cost, and that while the remaining funds may suffice to complete the works at Gough Island and Woonung, our contemporary understands that the whole scheme of operations must extend much farther than that.

Another Langkat case is now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. Miss Mehmet Tackey is claiming damages from Mr. B. S. F. McElin, for wrongfully and negligently allowing certain information acquired by him in the course of his business as a director and general agent of the Mattheopoli Tot-Mijn-Bosch-on Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd., to be privily communicated to or to be obtained by certain persons other than the plaintiff and the general body of shareholders in the said company prior to the same being published to the said general body of shareholders whereby the plaintiff was damaged to the extent of Rs. 55,000.

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.

The "Jack Shepherd" of Hongkong has not yet been recaptured, but a little more light has been thrown on the story of his escape. We understand that he succeeded in scaling the jail wall with the aid of his blanket, which he tore into strips to make a rope. He left his coat behind, departing from the prison in a pair of jail trousers. Once outside the wall, it appears that he immediately made for the higher levels, where he decided to steal some clothing. The first that offered was some ladies' underwear, which he appropriated and proceeded on his way, secreting his jail trousers in the bush near Robinson Road. In the western district he attempted to steal a suit of clothing, but was arrested by an Indian constable. The constable, however, was induced to hand his prisoner over to another Chinese, being persuaded that this man was a lunatic. It now appears that he was a friend of the prisoner, for the latter has again escaped, and being such a slippery customer, it is doubtful if he will give the police another opportunity of arresting him. There were thirteen previous convictions against the man, six of which were for returning from banishment.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A Chinese gentleman recently returned from the Philippines made a determined attempt to commit suicide on Sunday. He was found in the evening by a contractor on a vacant piece of ground between Circular Street and Des Voeux Road West with his throat cut. As soon as the contractor found the man, he blew a police whistle, which was answered by Constable Clark, and just as the policeman appeared on the scene the would-be suicide, who was weak from loss of blood, made a final effort to complete his task. He succeeded in lifting the razor which was lying on the ground by his side, and was about to draw it across his throat again when his hand was stayed by the constable. The man was immediately removed to hospital, but his recovery is doubtful, as the self-inflicted gashes were very deep ones, and he lost a considerable quantity of blood.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday five Chinese, four men and a woman, were proceeded against for kidnapping five boys from Canton and offering them for sale in the Colony. When the defendants arrived they are alleged to have taken the children to 39, First Street and 79, Second Street. Then two of the boys were taken on the s.s. *Tai King* to be removed to Chinese Territory, but they complained to the steamer's shore, and the defendants were arrested. Another youngster, who said he was being taken to a ship, complained to an Indian constable. The constable rescued him, but the man escaped. The hearing of the charge was adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphia Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894][REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING
THROUGH PERSIA.

LONDON, July 5th.

A Russian circular to the Powers declares that in view of the failure of the Anglo-Russian measures to realise reforms and prevent the advance of revolutionaries to Teheran, it has been decided by the Government of Russia to send troops from Baku to Emzeli to protect Russian and other foreign subjects, but the troops will not advance at present beyond Kazvin. Their further advance depends on the course of events.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE
TEA DUTY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The United States Senate has deleted from the Revised Tariff the tax on tea and coffee.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND
UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 5th.

General Botha is now on the way to England to open negotiations with the Chartered Company for the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in United South Africa, the Transvaal compensating the Company.

A Bulawayo paper states that a compensation of twenty million pounds will be offered.

CHILIAN INTERESTS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, July 5th.

Chile has appointed a Minister to Japan.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 5th July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for the appellants in the appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action between the Po On firm and Chan Kwai Shan in favour of the plaintiff. His contention was that the decision was wrong in fact and in law. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. instructed by Mr. S. Dickson, represented the respondents.

This was the case in which the plaintiff had a relative who desired to go to America and only got as far as Shanghai, which came before the Court at the beginning of May.

After hearing the evidence their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 5th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the E. and N.E. coasts of China, and risen, moderately over the Upper Yangtze.

A shallow depression is moving Eastwards over the Lower Yangtze Valley.

Pressure is relatively low also over the middle and Western parts of the China Sea. It remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

Light or moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S.E. and E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) Variable winds, light or moderate.
Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanouk Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.
(*) S.E. and E. winds, light or moderate; fair to showery.THE BEACON HILL TUNNEL
DISASTER.

DEATH BY MISADVENTURE.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as coroner, and a jury into the cause of death of Chu Koh Yung, who was killed at the north face of the Beacon Hill tunnel on June 10th.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, medical officer in charge of the mortuary, deposed to examining the body of deceased. He found the cause of death to be syncope, due to gaseous poisoning fumes.

Fergant Floyd stated that all the Chinese witnesses who could have given evidence in this case had since left the works, and he was unable to find them. He was of opinion that they had left the Colony.

He had been notified since the action that at the 5 p.m. blast on the 10th the wind was blowing from the south part of the tunnel, carrying smoke and fumes before it to the north face. Deceased was one of a gang of labourers working at the north face at the time. Some of the coolies resumed work after the evening meal which followed the 5 p.m. blast, but deceased remained in his quarters. He was found there some three hours afterwards, taken to the dispensary, and artificial respiration was applied, but without effect. He was then put in an ambulance for removal to the Tung Wah Hospital, but died on the way. Besides the deceased, two other men who died from the results of the accident were removed to the mortuary.

In reply to a jurymen witness said he believed the other Chinese workmen left the Colony on account of fear.

Mr. W. Waite, superintendent of the Beacon Hill tunnel, deposed that the accident was reported to him about midnight on June 10th. Later he ascertained that all the men were taken out of the tunnel, and those affected were being attended to by Dr. Nalla. When witnesses arrived he found, as he thought, three dead men, but only two were dead, the other succumbing on the way to hospital. Witness thought the accident was caused by the smouldering of some unexploded ammunition, and the air was so bad on the following day that he could not get through the tunnel himself, notwithstanding the fact that there were six compressors working at full pressure. He attributed the foul air in the tunnel to the heavy atmosphere outside. Every care was taken to prevent accidents of any kind in the tunnel.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED.

On the 25th ultimo a native appeared before Mr. J. E. Wood on the charge of being in unlawful possession of a fox trap. Constable Taylor, when patrolling a road at Kennedy town, observed the man carrying the trap. The native noticed the policeman at the same time, dropped the trap, and walked on. He was arrested, and placed before the Court on the charge stated, but his Worship discharged the defendant.

On Sunday the same man was arrested for trespassing in the Tung Wah Infectious Disease Hospital, and the police discovered that the defendant had stolen the fox trap from this institution. The prisoner was charged with being a rogue and vagabond; with being inside the mortuary with intent to commit a felony; and with stealing the fox trap. Mr. J. E. Wood found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment on the first charge; three months on the second; and three months and four hours' stocks on the third, the sentences to be consecutive.

HOLIDAYS IN JAVA.

We have received from the Head Agency in Hongkong of the Java-China-Lin a number of folders of the Royal Packet Steamship Co. and the Official Tourist Office of Batavia. The Royal Packet Co.'s steamers are plying through the whole Netherlands Indian Archipelago, fitted throughout with electric light and specially built for carrying passengers in the tropics, the twin screw steamer *Ramphius*, carrying passengers only and running fortnightly between Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Singapore. The price of a round-trip ticket, available for six months—Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Singapore—amounts to \$90 Singapore currency. The journey by rail from Batavia to Sourabaya is for passengers' account, and special cheap tourist-tickets are issued by the Government railways. Hotel charges in Java are moderate and vary from five to ten guilders a day, including all meals. The Official Tourist Office at Batavia has representatives all over Java. At their offices, all information about excursions, trips, etc., will always be furnished to travellers. The folders are to be had free on application at the Java-China-Japan Co.'s office and at Cook's office, where also any information re travelling through Java and the East Indian Archipelago is willingly furnished.

SUICIDE OF A MISSIONARY IN KOREA.

It is our sad duty, says the *Seoul Press* of the 14th ult., to announce that the Rev. Mr. Cartwright committed suicide on Tuesday night by hanging himself. The tragedy took place at his residence attached to the Church, opposite to the Japanese Post Office at Nakdong. An inquiry was made at the British Consulate-General as to the reason for his act. Mr. Cartwright was a bachelor and came to Korea four or five years ago from Japan, where he had lived for some years working hard for the cause of Christianity. He was a fluent speaker of Japanese and was the only British priest in Seoul who conducted regular services in that language. He was a quiet and zealous worker, and his untimely death will be received with great grief by his many friends and acquaintances in Tokyo.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PAGES CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed-Liebert's. P.C. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. 2 R. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd INTERPRETER at the SUPREME COURT. Salary commencing at \$960, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given. A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st OCTOBER, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [930]

WANTED.

A COMPROMISE for a well known Local Firm of Export and Import Merchants. Good Salary and Commission given to a Competent Man. Security required. Apply in writing, with credentials and stating qualifications, to—
GOLDING, BARLOW and MORRELL, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 6th July, 1909. [931]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.
Leading Articles:
Hongkong and the Opium Question.
Chinese Finances.
The Situation in China.
Shipping "Rings".
Missionaries of Empire.
On the Fulfillment of Prophecy.
The Chinese Post Office.
Random Reflections.
Hongkong News.
The Canton Self-Government Society.
Poytoing Macao.
Canton News.
European's Supposed Suicide.
A Sensational Hamov.
Escape from Victoria Jail.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
The New Territories.
Hongkong Fire Brigade.
Prison in British Waters.
The Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
The Forthcoming Cat Show.
Capture of Pirates at Macao.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Commercial Intelligence.
Ingru—The Summer Capital of the Philippines.
The Hongkong University Project.
Shipping Notes.
Licensing Court.
Notes from Japan.
Hongkong Plague Statistics.
Emigration and Immigration.
Mr. Willard D. Straight.
Supreme Court.
The Fire at West Point.
Bathing Fatality.
Retirement of a Popular Official.
Ladies' Whist Drive at Kowloon.
Copper Mining in China.
Friction Between the Chinese and Japanese Courts.
A Japanese Polar Expedition.
Another Opium Edit.
A Cry from Chinatown.
Human Hair Trade.
Dr. Morrison and the Japanese Press.
H. E. Tang Shao-Yi on Currency.
Germans in Japanese at Hankow.
Admiral Lambton and the Bacon Letters.
Chinese Post Office and the Foreign Administration.
The South Manchurian Railway.
Company Meeting.
Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd.
The Trade of Hongkong.
Official Summer Meets of the Philippines.
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
Far Eastern Telegrams.
Commercial Shipping.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or 81 Cents for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 32.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1909.

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

New Edition.
Enlarged to 1,800 Pages.
THOROUGHLY REVISED.
Fascicule 1. (296 pages) will be ready for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers \$25.50, payable on delivery of Fascicule 1.

Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application.

KELLY & WALSH, Ltd. 863]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are instructed to reinvest \$150,000 on Local Mortgages. Full Particulars of Securities offered should be submitted to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors. Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [854]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [948]

INTIMATIONS

E. 2 R. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1909, for the purchase of the privilege known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer. A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

2nd July, 1909.

CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1. No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

- A deposit of \$30,000, or of Title Deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and
- An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than NOON on the 30th day of August, 1909. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1909, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.

5. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council; and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant. 6. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE OF THE OPIUM FARM, AND THE BREACH OF WHICH WILL INVOLVE LIABILITY TO THE FORFEITURE OF THE GRANT AND OF THE SECURITY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER.

- To pay the monthly fee regularly in advance, from the 1st day of March, 1910, on the first day of each month.
- To have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 900 chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; if any Prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Farmer an equivalent deduction must be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by him in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only Prepared Opium fit for smoking.
- Not to grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.
- To have one establishment only for boiling; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.
- Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1897,) elsewhere than in his boiling establishment or any Raw Opium other than that covered by removal permit.
- To observe, perform and keep the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1897, and of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909.

FORM OF GRANT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in Executive Council, send Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, it is enacted amongst other things, that the Governor-in-Council may, in the manner provided by the said Ordinances, to any person, for such considerations and upon such conditions and for such periods and in such form as, from time to time, may be determined by the Governor-in-Council, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling, within the Colony, Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium; AND that the accepted bidder for, or the grantee of, such privileges, before he shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, shall give such security as the Governor-in-Council may require for the due performance of the conditions of such privileges and of his stipulations or agreement in respect thereof; AND WHEREAS the Governor-in-Council has accordingly agreed to grant to (hereinafter referred to as the Grantee) the privileges hereinafter mentioned, and known as the Opium Farm, established under the said Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, for the term of three years from the 1st day of March, 1910 (inclusive), for the monthly sum of (on the conditions hereinafter contained); AND WHEREAS the Grantee has given the prescribed security for such grant to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council;

KNOW YE, therefore, that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and of the payment by the Grantee of the monthly sum of (on the first day of each month) in advance, during the term hereby granted, and in pursuance of the said Ordinances,

I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, by and with the advice of the said Executive Council, have given and granted and by these presents (the form whereof has been determined by me in Council) under the seal of the said Colony for myself and my successors in the Government of the same, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto the Grantee his executors and administrators, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling within the said Colony (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross, and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for and during the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with, and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:—

- That the said monthly sum of \$ shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month, the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1910.
- That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.
- That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.
- That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.
- That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.
- That the Governor shall be at liberty at any time to inspect the person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.
- That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1897,) elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.
- That the Grantee of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1897, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

AND so as that the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, subject to such conditions and stipulations, shall and lawfully may have and enjoy the whole privilege of the said Opium Farm, during the term of the said term, during the term of the said term, growing, accruing and arising by reason of the said privileges, TO HAVE, HOLD, USE, EXERCISE, AND ENJOY the premises hereby granted, subject as aforesaid, together with the power to grant licences as in the said Ordinances provided subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be approved by the Governor-in-Council, and all other powers incident to the said privileges, and all benefit and advantage of the said Ordinances and conditions or any of them, unto the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, for during and unto the full end and term of three whole years commencing with the First day of March, 1910: PROVIDED always and these presents are upon this express condition, that it, at any time during the said term hereby granted, the Grantee, his executors, or administrators, shall not, upon his or their part or behalf, pay the said monthly rent to the time appointed or shall fail to observe, perform, and keep any of the said conditions and stipulations, or any of the provisions of these presents, or of the said Ordinances or any of them, then and in any or either of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cancel these presents, and in such case the same shall forthwith cease, determine and be utterly void, saved as hereinafter provided: PROVIDED always, and it is hereby expressly declared, that the said executors, or administrators shall be and remain liable to make good to the Governor all losses and expenses incurred by reason of such default in payment or by reason of the non-observance or non-performance of any of the said conditions and stipulations or any of the provisions of these presents or of the said Ordinances, or by reason of any re-sale or regrant of the said privileges which the Governor-in-Council may thereupon make.

PROVIDED also that in the event of the exportation of Raw Opium from India being prohibited during the term hereby granted, and the Grantee not being able to procure sufficient opium for boiling, the Grantee may give notice to the Governor-in-Council of his desire to cancel this Grant, and, if in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council such prohibition seriously affects the business of the Grantee, the onus of proof whereof shall rest on the Grantee, the Governor-in-Council may thereupon, or so soon thereafter as he may deem desirable cancel the same. Nothing in the two preceding provisions is to be taken to mean that an alteration in the quantity of opium exported from India is to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the Farmer is entitled to a reduction of rent or to a modification of the terms of this Grant.

IN WITNESS whereof, I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, have set my Hand and the Seal of the said Colony to these presents on the day of () 1909.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [926]

SUTTON'S SEEDS Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS in AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, Duddell Street. [50]

DON'T DELAY CALLING!

JUST UNPACKED, a New Stock of the Latest FASHIONABLE GOODS, comprising:—
Finest Dress Material, and Striped.
Latest NOVELTIES in GLOVES: Plain and Lace, Short and Long, Suede and Best Lisle, White, Cream, Black, Grey and Tan Assorted Shades.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909. [41]

INTIMATIONS

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. JOHANNES EMIL MEYER to Sign our Firm Per Procuration. GARELS, BOERNER & Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [914]

MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 12th JULY, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Lignor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz.:—
From one R. H. WHITTAKER for a licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors (except Chinese Wine and Spirits) in the house and appurtenances thereto belonging known as No. 1, Queen's Road East, under the name of the "VICTORIA HOTEL" in exchange for and on surrendering the licence now held by the applicant in respect of the premises known as "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [924]

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the COALING of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 months from the 1st AUGUST, 1909.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than NOON, on 16th JULY, 1909. A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [919]

PUBLIC COMPANY

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BARINGTON—
Scrip No. 77 51/60 10
78 61/70 10
79 71/80 10
80 81/90 10

2. CRABBY EWENS—
Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FONG SHIU SAU—
Scrip No. 83 182/190 9
84 191/200 10
85 201/210 10

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON—
Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELIAZER SLAG KELL—
Scrip No. 87 311/320 10
88 321/330 10
89 341/350 10
90 351/360 10

129 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000.
Paid-up Capital £67,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds £3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against F.T.E. at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [908]

A TACK & CO.

FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE, 26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with "ZEISS," "GOERZ," "BOSS" & "ALDIS" Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

TO LET

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point). Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate. Apply to—
KAM FOOK, behind the Sag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PRINCE STREET. Apply—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [607]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. 1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yamnati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [909]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA East. Apply—
CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [284]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIVINGTON TERRACE. OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor. No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd Floor. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUM BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd., for Tiffin Rooms. Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & Co., Opposite General Post Office. Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [87]

TO LET.

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street. "BIRNAM BRAE," 31, Conduit Road. Furnished or Unfurnished Eight Roomed House, newly painted and done up. Billiard Room, 3 Bath Rooms, Drying Room, Store Room, Pantry and good servants' quarters. Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and Bells. The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished at Peak, 1909. C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kallett, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dressing Rooms. DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. GODOWNS in Duddell Street. HOUSES in BEILIOS TERRACE. ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals. FOR SALE.—FOR CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, Prince's Building, 11 Floor. ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road. Apply to—
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS. OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [813]

TO LET.

"STOWFORD," 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply—
A. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [882]

TO LET

NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD; Electric Light installed. Apply to—
N. S. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 28th June, 1909. [901]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS, Electric Fittings, suitable for Office or Dwellings. Also, GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street. Apply to—
Mr. A. B. AVASTIA, 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong. Apply—
T. B. L. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

TO LET.

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT. ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kullang, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished for the whole season. Apply to this paper for references. Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Verandah in Prince's Building, Second Floor. Apply to—
WM. MEYERINK & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [920]

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court. "ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental. Apply to—
ARRAFOON V. APGAR & Co., 14, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KLEIST," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th July, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 10th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo. Ex S.S. "SACHSE" from Smyrna via Naples. Ex S.S. "CASSIO" Catania via Port Said. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

BANKS

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
 SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
 PAID-UP 552,000
 RESERVE FUND 250,000

BANKERS

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 12 months 4 per cent.
 For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
 For 3 months 3 per cent.
 EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUND 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
 Tokyo, Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, London, Lyons, San Francisco, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung, Liouyang, Mukden, Tieling, Changchun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum
 " " " " 6 months 4 per annum
 " " " " 3 months 3 1/2 per annum
 " " " " 1 month 3 per annum
 TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [454]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000
 RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,500,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
 On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
 " " " " 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
 " " " " 3 months 3 per cent.
 WM. DICKSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
 ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
 RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
 HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Ocherbon, Tegul, Poonoon, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kota-Radia, (Achoen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents: at Moscow, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances.
 On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
 " " " " 6 months 4 per cent.
 " " " " 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
 " " " " 1 month 3 per cent.
 J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP Sh. Tels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers: KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BIECHROEDER BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNE.

JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg. SAL OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., Köln. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.
 Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
 RESERVE FUNDS:—STERLING £1,500,000 at 2 1/2 = \$15,000,000
 SILVER 314,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
 Hon. Mr. W. J. GREGSON—Chairman.
 H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 J. W. Bando, Esq. E. Shillim, Esq.
 E. G. Barrett, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.
 W. G. Gubbay, Esq. H. A. Siels, Esq.
 W. Holmes, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
 C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
 MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
 J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [20]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
 THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).
 ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
 Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
 Reserve Fund FL. 2,200,517.37 (£185,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
 HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKERIE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 per cent.
 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
 3 months 3 per cent.
 C. WOLDBRING, Manager.
 No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
 Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 1,320,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Amoy, Kobe, Tainan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Foochow, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, Swatow.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
 3, DES VAUX ROAD.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TORDOW, Manager.
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [694]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUND about Mex. \$7,222,222 Gold \$3,250,000 about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.
 NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
 BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months 4 per cent.
 For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
 No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
 W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [643]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).
 PUBLISHED DAILY.
 Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.
 Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Turns for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.

There are agreements prepared and settled by solicitors, elaborately worded and grimly ingressed, which men enter into deliberately and after careful consideration. There are agreements made by merchants and traders in the way of their business, sober matters of everyday experience, evidenced by letter or memorandum or the old-fashioned "market penny." And there is one agreement occurring as a rule but once in a lifetime, which is entered into at a thoughtless age, in an impulsive moment, amid emotional surroundings—a contract, which on one side is often a matter of surprise and unpreparedness and on the other is brought to a point by music, moonlight, sequestered corners, and such like stimulating influences and surroundings.

These are all contracts in the eyes of the law, and alike punishable in the breach thereof. Look at it another way.

There are contracts wherein the law exacts of the parties what it calls *uberrima fidei*—the very utmost candour and disclosure of material facts. If you desire to insure your life and in response to the printed inquiries feel it unnecessary to mention that your grandfather really died of your widow may hereafter find she has grounds of complaint against you as well as against the insurance company.

So with the great majority of contracts, although there is the wholesome rule " caveat emptor," which means that you need not point out the dry rot in your house or mention the capricious temper of the horse you are selling, there are rules which help the buyer towards getting what he wants. The bulk must be equal to the sample, for instance, and if goods are ordered for specified purpose, there is an implied warranty that they are fit for that purpose.

The contract for marriage stands alone in being exempt from any conditions of this sort. No artifice or trap, save any deception or misrepresentation, affords a defence to an action for breach of promise of marriage. It may weigh with the jury and reduce the damages, but it will not get you off. Consider it more closely.

"It was at a dance, I had had champagne. I was excited. We sat in the conservatory, there were violets in her hair, I was teaching her palmistry when her mother came up." As an explanation, young man, that may be more than adequate, but as an excuse it will not avail you. So long as you are twenty-one, no matter how green and unsophisticated, it is a binding contract. If you care for poetry you will find that Robert Browning has expressed better than I can what will probably be your views on the situation.

Take a more serious case: "I find that her father has fits, and that she herself was for two years in a lunatic asylum." No matter. You have made a binding contract to enter into what looks like a very undesirable family circle.

Or try another and still ill-tempered. I acquit and am badly-legged. I was infatuated to believe she loved me, and now know that it is my money she was after.

It is legitimate to marry for money, the law will reply, and the fact that you are not loved will not enable you to wriggle out of your engagement.

There was a man once who pleaded that the excitement of matrimony might cause his death, and that the doctors had told her so. "But the lady may have wished to be your widow," replied the judge, as he handed the question of damages over to the jury.

Upon the whole, we must be thankful that the law contents itself with awarding damages, and does not enforce specific performance of an agreement to marry.

Do not think from what has been written that any condemnation of the right to bring an action for breach of promise is intended. True, there have been judges who advocated the abolition of the right, and there are other nations who, as at the English idea of measuring lacerated affections and expressing them in terms of cash.

As a matter of fact, there is a very prosaic and pecuniary side to this romantic business of courtship. Engagements are usually more or less matters of impulse. It is not cynical to say that if there were more deliberation there would be fewer engagements. But from the community's point of view, so long as people do get married, the actual pairing is a matter of indifference. "Bort yourselves afterwards," as the clergyman said, at the plural wedding when the couples before the altar got mixed. The very imprudence of a useful element in the State's welfare, and it would not be right to allow it to be made an excuse for slothfulness.

The man usually puts it off very delicately when he breaks it off. "I find I have mistaken my feelings towards you." "The wrong to bestow the hand where the heart can never be"—or words to that effect—in a letter, the composition of which suggests the burning of a midnight oil and the assistance of a confidential male friend. And after that he thinks that a girl of any due feeling should content herself with a "like-like attitude," and, at any rate, revolt from the idea of dragging the details of such a tender business into the brutal atmosphere of the law court. Humpf!

Just look at the prosaic aspect of the thing. Say the engagement began when the parties were twenty-five years of age, and is broken off at thirty. As things go in this unequal world the man is then, from almost any point of view, more eligible than he was at the commencement. The girl, well, to put it rather brutally—the bloom is off the rose. He has captured her virginal fancy and monopolised her best years. Once or twice a week for five years he had been to see her, driving off other men, burning the gas in the drawing-room and consuming quantities of refreshments at her father's expense. After all of which some people think it should be sufficient for him to say in effect, "I have mistaken my sentiments towards you. Kindly return the ring, brooch, hatpins, tea service, and the helly and Keats which I gave you. I shall always think of you as a lady who would have been glad to marry me."

If a lady in these circumstances feels that pecuniary damages would be a consolation to her, surely she is entitled to have them. Withal, however, it is often a sorry business, and it seems a pity it cannot be adjusted upon finer or more decorous lines. There is a want of reverence about the practice, a tendency of every one to import into the case a sort of ghastly humour.

Even the plaintiff is usually willing to go further than is really necessary. "The letters for instance. Mariana, you remember. Rising from her bosom drew Old letters, breathing of her worth. But one cannot imagine Mariana handing them to a smiling barrister to be read to a grinning jury and subsequently to appear in *extenso* in the evening newspapers.

Mon lady, writing letters—unless they can dictate them. And that is obviously impossible with love letters. You may take it, therefore, madam, with your new-born and wholly natural suspicion of the other sex, that no matter how perfidious the wretch may have proved, he really meant it at the time. Those adjectival positions wherein fervent protestations and split infinitives are found in about equal proportions,

expressed pitifully enough his genuine feelings. And it does not really help you to have them read in court. (Ex.)

PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Addressing a gathering on Decoration Day at Jettysburg, President Taft made the following observations with regard to the regular Army:—

"To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the Civil War we owe the opening up of the entire Western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads, have never been fully recognised by our people, and the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by the Congress or the Nation.

"To-day, as a result of the Spanish War, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, in Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the independence of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular Army to a larger force than ever before, but not larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than in the early years of the Republic. It should not be reduced.

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one. Under conditions of modern warfare it has become a highly technical one and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular Army, that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and in the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the Government in crises likely to arise other than war.

"At West Point we have been able to prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained to officer an army, and numerous enough at the opening of the Civil War to give able commanders to both sides of that internecine strife.

"On the side of the North many of the officers were drafted to command the volunteer troops from their states, while the regular Army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, was increased to about 25,000 during its first year. More than half this army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. Time does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the regular Army whose blood stained this historic field and whose sacrifices made the Union victory possible.

"With my intimate knowledge of the regular Army, their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men, I have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the Nation should have in its regular Army, and to dedicate this monument to the predecessors of the present regular Army, on a field on which they were undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the Nation which they served.

"They had not the local associations, they had not the friends and neighbours of the volunteer forces to see to it that their deeds of valor were properly recorded and the valor of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and Congressional action, and they have now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm retrospect of the war as it were to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work of the saving of the country which they wrought here.

"All honor to the regular Army of the United States. Never in its history has it a stain upon its escutcheon."

MENACE OF THE EAST.

LORD CURZON'S WARNING ON INDIAN SEDIITION.

Lord Curzon addressed a grave warning to the statesmen of Britain and India recently in a speech at the Royal Colonial Institute, where he presided at a lecture on "Indian Aspirations" given by Sir Ramesh Chandra Banerjee, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The speech dealt with the problems of India; but most serious of all were the words with which Lord Curzon concluded:—

"Lord Rosebery in a recent speech referred to the great hush that is now over Europe. I sometimes think I can detect a similar hush in India, and I only hope that behind that hush there may not be heard by any one of us the rustling of the trees.

I am so alarmed, and I hope the developments of which I speak may be in the distant future, but I think they are nearer than some people imagine."

There is in India "a party characterised by sedition and disloyalty whose desire it is to get rid of the English as soon as possible. What form of government will be set up in India when it is independent they do not stop to tell.

"With that part we can have no sympathy, and when it turns to crime I hope it will be recondemned and entirely on the attitude of the Government of India.

"If the Government of India is timid the forces of disorder and crime will raise their heads, but if it is strong and shows it is to be feared, they will lie low."

BEAUTY, BACILLUS.

EFFECT OF DOSE OF 130 MILLION GERMS.

Instead of relying on ointments and lotions, says a London contemporary, the victim of a scientific bacteriologist. For the past six months inoculations for beautifying the complexion have constituted a large part of the daily work at the inoculation department at St. Mary's Hospital.

How the injection of a few millions of disease germs into the tissues of the shoulder or flank can transform a sluggish, blotchy complexion to a normal, healthy skin was explained at the hospital yesterday. The best results are obtained in the cases of "muddy" sallow complexion, due to the sluggish action of the recently discovered germ named the "acne bacillus." In other cases where the skin is tender and painful, another germ, the "pyoderma," is usually found as well. The treatment consists of injecting under the skin vaccines composed of one or both of these two bacilli, according to the symptoms of the case.

The ordinary patient seeking treatment for a bad complexion will receive in his first dose about 125 million of staphylococci, with, perhaps, five million of the acne bacilli. The vaccines are manufactured in the laboratory, and are supplied in tiny glass ampuls, each holding about a teaspoonful. One of these ampuls is sufficient for three or four doses, and contains well over 500 million of the bacilli.

One great advantage of the new "complexion treatment" is the little time required. A tiny patch of skin on the shoulder or flank is carefully washed and sterilised, and the vaccine is injected with a hypodermic syringe, the entire treatment taking only a minute or two.

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 MELVILLE, Glyn & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

CATS AND THE PLAGUE.

A remarkably readable and instructive pamphlet on "Cats as Plague Preventers" has just been published by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Buchanan, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Amroet.

Colonel Buchanan has long been known as an authority on the plague and he falls into line with other authorities upon the subject in asserting positively that plague epidemics are caused by rats. From that he makes the logical deduction that the ultimate way of preventing plague in India is by keeping cats.

Colonel Buchanan's attention was drawn to the value of the cat by certain observations made at Atria, a small village which lies on the road between Nagpur and Kalmeshwar, which are 15 miles apart. It appears that over 22,000 persons had died from plague in Nagpur and nearly 2,000 at Kalmeshwar. When the plague appeared at Nagpur many fled to Kalmeshwar, and when it appeared in the latter town they fled back to Nagpur. Many of these would naturally pass through Atria, but Atria always escaped the infection. This strange fact naturally interested the medical authorities. "The headman of the village was asked if he could account for what seemed to be a very curious thing, that there were no rats. When asked why his village was free from rats, he explained that there were many cats and that the cats were numerous because there were many buffaloes. Buffaloes are usually kept for milk and when milk is abundant cats are likely to collect." Colonel Buchanan adds that hundreds of villagers have since drawn his attention to this point without having been directly asked.

The Government of India discovered by very old experience that it is impossible to induce the people to adopt any measure of plague prevention which runs counter to their religious or social prejudices. They object to isolation in plague hospitals because residence in the latter is likely to result in a loss of caste. They object to inoculation for similar reasons. They do not understand disinfection, and the evacuation of infected houses is naturally disliked by those who have property and believe in Fate. It was found that whilst people would abandon huts and temporary structures, they had the greatest objection to evacuating masonry houses. Hence the trouble that arose in big towns like Calcutta, Bombay, and Poona. But to suggest the employment of cats for rat destruction is to suggest a method of plague prevention that will offend neither the Hindus nor the Mahomedans. Colonel Buchanan mentions a very interesting custom amongst the Hindus of certain castes, who, if they should happen to kill a cat are expected to have made a small golden image of the animal which they must either wear round the neck or present to a shrine at Benares or Hurdwar. The Mahomedan tradition about cats is well-known. It is related that upon one occasion when Mahomed was at prayer a cat came and lay down upon his coat, and rather than disturb the cat Mahomed cut off a portion of the garment. Both Hindus and Mahomedans are, therefore, fond of cats, and are all the more likely to make rats of them once they fully realise how valuable they are in preventing the multiplication of rats which cause the plague. An exception must be made of the Jains, who object to cats because they kill rats, but the Jains are few in numbers comparatively, and their prejudices can hardly be considered where so terrible a disease as the plague has to be combated.

Colonel Buchanan has taken up the idea of rat extermination by means of cats very vigorously, and we believe that he was concerned in the shipment of two batches of the small grey Indian cat to Tokyo to enable Professor Kitano to make some experiments in rat-killing. The Japanese Professor was greatly pleased with these cats. He wrote: "The ten cats which you were kind enough to send to me were found to be the most exquisite kind of rat-catchers. They are all healthy and doing their work vigorously. I am, therefore, thinking of multiplying this good race in Japan, in order to distribute them among the infected regions." Everyone in India knows that the small grey cat is a "most exquisite kind of rat-catcher." It will also destroy cockroaches and other vermin. It would be a great pity in the circumstances if the scientific multiplication and distribution of the grey cat should be left to the Japanese alone. Colonel Buchanan suggests the formation of a depot of cat depots in which cats would be collected and from which a small sum. There may be something leading itself to ridicule in the idea, but, after all, humorists should not be permitted to upset every scheme full of possibilities of good.—Calcutta Englishman.

THE WORLD'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

A family medicine is a necessity. The human body is an intricate piece of machinery which is easily put out of order, and unless the wrong be righted in its early stages a general breakdown is certain. Twislee keep the World's Family Medicine always at hand, and this is universally acknowledged to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A dose taken when ailments arise will quickly remove the cause of the trouble, and good health will speedily be restored. They cleanse the system, tone up and regulate the digestive organs, and stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. Always keep Beecham's Pills in the house, and as occasion requires take a dose and you will enjoy perennial good health.

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As SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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PER CASE

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 8th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 10th July	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SIMLA	About 14th July	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	July	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 9th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th July, 11th Night
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 13th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 18th July, 11th Night

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK, TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

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STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAITANG"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

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Hongkong, 6th July, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA FOCHOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 6th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 6th July, 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"HINSANG"	Wed. day, 7th July, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG"	Thursday, 8th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 9th July, 4 P.M.
MOJI	"CHUNGSANG"	Sunday, 11th July, 11th Night
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 13th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 16th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 30th July, Noon.

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Hongkong, 6th July, 1909.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 10th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 17th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Hongkong, 23th June, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	HINGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	6500	WED. DAY, 7th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Peterson	6500	WED. DAY, 21st July, at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7060	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon
YANAGI MARU	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	WED. DAY, 7th July, at Noon
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	6500	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	YETOHOFU MARU Capt. K. Sato	4500	TUESDAY, 13th July, at Noon
YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU Capt. W. A. Evans	5000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon
YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.

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Cargo only.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

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FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built 9000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

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MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th August.

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. Wm. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MYASAKI MARU - (Capt. W. HAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

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Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER. [15-93]

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

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OUTWARD.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	
S.S. ANDALUSIA	13th July
S.S. SAXONIA	20th July
S.S. DORTMUND	26th July
S.S. SPEZIA	13th Aug.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	17th Aug.

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Hongkong Office. 12

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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. 6

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

THOS. COOK & SON,

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TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July
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FOR

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"ANPING" Capt. K. Sugi

WED. DAY, 7th July, at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU"

AMOY & FOCHOW Capt. T. SUGIURA

T. THURSDAY, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

TAMSIU via SWATOW, "DAIJIN MARU"

& AMOI Capt. Y. KAMURAKI

SUNDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

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T. ARIMA,

MANAGER.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [462]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [915]

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1909

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